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he believes the *cold affusion*, which proves so powerful an engine in the hands of Dr. Currie and others in breaking cænated febrile action by its shock, has not got as fair a trial as it deserves. The cutaneous disease (*goose-skin*) mentioned in our last, has almost entirely disappeared, by the use of local applications of a stimulating nature. This Report shall terminate with an extract from the last number of the London Medical Review, which cannot but be gratifying to such of your readers as are engaged in the practice of operative surgery, by affording them a reasonable hope of success, in attempts to save the lives of their fellow-creatures, by the performance of operations of so formidable a nature, as to be seldom attempted till the present day, even by most bold and daring practitioners.

"The operation for carotid aneurism, performed by Mr. Astley Cooper in Guy's Hospital, in June last, has been attended, we are happy to say, with perfect success. It is highly valuable, inasmuch as it is hitherto the only case by which, as far as we know, the credit and character of the operation are supported; we mean its character in a medical sense. The practicability of the safe application and removal of the ligature was put beyond doubt, by the event of his first operation for the disease, two years ago. Humphries, the subject of the former, resides in Labour-in-vain court, Old Fish-street. He is perfectly well, and has returned to his employ, which is that of a porter. The facial and temporal arteries of the corresponding side have no susceptible pulsation. On the opposite side, the temporal artery is larger than usual. The tumour has totally disappeared. His intellect is perfect—his nervous-system unaffected: and the very severe pain which he endured upon the same side of the head, previous to the operation, he has never experienced since. A hoarseness, which he had prior to the operation, continues, though it is not now so much as it has been.

The subject of an operation (performed about the same time by the same gentleman) for *inguinal aneurism*, has likewise perfectly recovered; he walks with considerable ease, with the aid of a stick, and has accomplished a walk of three quarters of a mile at one time. He makes no complaint of coldness in the limb. The event of this case is the more gratifying, as the man did not see Mr. Cooper until the tumour, which was very large, was actually livid, and the operation could not have been postponed without considerable risque. In proof of this, we may add, that on the sixth day following, the sac burst and discharged its contents.

#### NATURALIST'S REPORT.

*From January 20, to February 20.*

Fair rising from her icy couch,  
Wan herald of the floral year,  
The snow-drop marks the spring's approach;  
Eric the first primrose groups appear,  
Or peers the arum through its spotted veil,  
Or violets scent the cold capricious gale.

After a winter marked by unusual severity, the appearance of the spring conveys more than ordinary pleasure, all nature seems to rejoice, and the benign influence of the vivifying sun produces a degree of excitement, which makes the fountains of life flow with rapid currents. The merry birds delight the ear, and the sight is continually gratified in beholding the swelling buds, and expanding flowers.

On the 26th, the Wood lark and the Wren again resumed their song, joined by the Common Bunting (*Emberiza Miliaria*.)

29, The Robin (*Motacilla Rubecula*) and Hedge Sparrow (*M. Modularis*) singing, and on the 4th of February, the Common Thrush (*Turdus musieus*) on the 12th the Chaffinch (*Fringilla Cœlebs*) and on the 14th the Lark (*Alauda Arvensis*) united in the concert.

On the 1st of February, the Redwings (*Trochilus Iliacus*) which had disappeared at the first commencement of the severe weather, began to re-appear.

Geese become noisy, a sign they will soon begin to prepare their nests.

January 29, Catkins on the Filberts, shedding their farina, and the fertile flowers showing their tufts of crimson styles.

February 10, Snow-drops (*Galanthus Nivalis*) and Winter Aconite, or Christ-mas Rose (*Helleborus Niger*) flowering.

16, Single Blue Hepatica (*Anemone Hepatica*) and Flesh coloured Spring flowering heath (*Erica saxatilis, Sal.*) flowering.

18, Double Red Hepatica, flowering, and several flowers blown on the common Whin, or Furze (*Ulex Europæus*).

This day sowed Charlton Hotspur Peas—In the introduction to the Naturalist's Report, we endeavoured to point out the advantages likely to arise from a gardiner's Journal of this kind, and we again request an attention to this subject.

20, Single Red Hepatica, and two leaved Squill (*Scilla bifolia*) flowering.

Last year the Chaffinch sung first, on the 8th of February, and the Hedge Sparrow on the 13th, but the Hepatica was not in flower, until the 27th.

#### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*From January 20, to February 20.*

A more severe winter than the one which we have now experienced is not often felt in Ireland, tremendous gales of wind, with either deluges of rain or deep snows, have given a character to this winter particularly striking.

The wreaths of snow which were formed on the night of the 5th of January on the roads, had still a portion remaining on the 15th of the present month.

January 21, 22, . . . . . Pleasant clear days.

23, . . . . . Same, but towards evening, some snow falling.

24, . . . . . Small hail, or snow falling.

25, . . . . . About six inches of snow fell during the night, commenced thawing during the day.

26, . . . . . Thaw with misty rain.

27, 28, . . . . . Fine dry days.

29, 30, . . . . . Heavy rain.

31, . . . . . Fine day, rain at night.

February 1st, . . . . . Showery morning, fine day.

2, . . . . . Showery.

3, . . . . . Very wet day.

4, . . . . . Brilliant morning, showery evening.

5, 6, . . . . . Showery.

7, . . . . . Dark, dry day.

8, . . . . . Cold windy day with snow showers.

9, . . . . . Thaw with rain.

10, . . . . . Dark dry day.

11, . . . . . Wet.

12, . . . . . Fine morning, wet stormy night.

13, . . . . . Showery.

14, . . . . . Pleasant bright day.

15, . . . . . Heavy showers.

16, . . . . . Windy night, fair day, but wet in the evening.

17, . . . . . Cool dry day.

18, . . . . . Stormy night and day with showers.

19, . . . . . Wet morning, then fine day.

20, . . . . . Windy showery day.

The Barometer during the present period was once so low as  $28^{\circ}$ , 4' and only three times at 30 it may be said to have been almost stationary at 29.

The Thermometer although the common station was about the freezing point, has had a considerable variation; on the morning of the 22d of January, it was 25, on the 23d, it was 24, and on the 18th of February it was as high as 51, a very remarkable degree of heat for the season.

The wind has been Northerly 8 times; Easterly 4; Westerly 1; Southerly 16; of the intermediate points, the S. W. was by far the most prevalent.

#### CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR MARCH, 1809.

On the first, the Moon passes our meridian at 12 o'clock, being under the middle of the Lion; the first being above her to the west, and the second above her to the east of the meridian, but at a much greater distance. At this time Mars and the first of the Virgin are in the south-east; and soon after her rising, two planets in the west, the Moon in the east, and Orion near the meridian form a very magnificent scene. At 9 o'clock she is  $47^{\circ}49'$  from the second of Taurus.

Fifth, she rises at 57 min. past 10, under the first of the Virgin, and Mars,